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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.77.

September 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 88
Humidity 66 58

September 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 3 p.m. 86
Humidity 82 65

8045 日八初月八

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

四拜禮 號二十月九年亥癸

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COMING BATTLE.

SLIGHT SLACKENING IN ALLIES' ATTACKS.

FRENCH TROOPS MAKE MORE HEADWAY.

Paris, September 10.
A Havas message states:—The Allies' progression is slackening as they approach the Hindenburg Line, but a recrudescence of the battle seems imminent. An artillery duel is already raging. It is more and more doubtful if the Germans possess sufficient numbers to avoid a further retreat.

Our Line Advanced.

London, September 10.
Writing this evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—In the Epehy Wood region, our advanced guards attacked enemy outposts this morning, forced the enemy into rearguard fighting and advanced the line. A captured Order shows most clearly that the direction of military movements has lately left much to be desired. It is admitted that many serious blocks and delays have resulted from our attacks.

Inclement weather impeded aerial activity. In one day's recent fighting we dropped nine big bombs and 722 smaller bombs and fired 44,350 rounds into battery positions, machine-gun emplacements etc. We destroyed two enemy balloons and crashed or drove down sixteen aeroplanes.

French Still Progressing.

London, September 10.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing this afternoon, says:—Despite the hindrance caused by wind and rainstorms yesterday, further considerable progress was made between St. Quentin and the Oise. We are closing in on Essegny-le-Grand village, the enemy toughly resisting the line from Essegny-le-Grand to Hincourt.

Further south, our patrols are progressing without serious opposition in the direction of Travecy and will be in touch with the Hindenburg positions on the bank of the Oise-Ambre canal.

South of the Ailette, the enemy's artillery and machine-gun resistance is becoming steadily heavier.

Outflanking St. Quentin.

London, September 11.
A Paris semi-official message says:—Travecy is on the right bank of the Oise, three kilometres north of La Fere and the same distance east of Fort Lies, while Hincourt is between Clatres and Moy.

We are outflanking St. Quentin from the south and threatening to take the St. Gobain mountain mass in reverse, having recovered the excellent positions which we occupied prior to the German offensive in the beginning of the year. Bad weather is hampering operations on a great scale, especially aviation.

The Latest French Advance.

London, September 11.
A French communique says:—Between the Somme and the Oise our troops progressed, despite sharp resistance. We advanced beyond Hincourt and repulsed a counter-attack debouching from Essegny-le-Grand. Fighting occurred along the St. Quentin-La Fere Road. We occupy Travecy village. South of the Oise we threw back several counter-attacks in the region of Liffaux.

During August in the day-time 289 tons of bombs were dropped on objectives on the battlefields between the Somme and the Aisne, while night-bombers attacking railway stations and communications dropped 362 tons. Two hundred and eighty enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Sixty-six enemy balloons were destroyed.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

With the Allies Heart and Soul.

London, September 10.
Mr. Gompers and members of the American Labour Mission were entertained to luncheon at the Savoy.

Mr. Gompers, referring to America's delayed entry into the war, said President Wilson's wisdom thereat far outbalanced all else. Three weeks before the President's historic indictment in March, 1917, against German Militarism, the American Labour leaders met and unanimously pledged their united and devoted support in peace or war. Mr. Gompers claimed that this epoch-making decision influenced President Wilson's subsequent action. Amidst rousing cheers he declared:—"Men and women of our Allied Democracy, we are with you in this fight to the finish. We will give all our man-power, all the wealth and make every sacrifice, in order to secure a triumphant ending."

U. S. WAR SECRETARY IN PARIS.

London, September 11.
Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, has arrived in Paris.

FRENCH DEPUTY SUCCEUMS TO WOUNDS.

Paris, September 10.
The Deputy for Maine and Loire, M. Gaston Damesnil, died owing to wounds yesterday.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

French Comment on Japan's Aid.

Paris, September 10.
A Havas message says:—In the Petit Journal, M. Gerard, former French Ambassador at Tokyo, brings out with straight forwardness and clearness Japan's attitude in all her agreements, notably with China concerning intervention at Vladivostok. He pays homage to the high valour of Generals Kikugotani and Makenchi and the Japanese diplomatic and technical delegates. He remarks that Russia having her roots in Asia, the Russian action from the East is the best means to render Russia to the Russians.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY PEACE OFFENSIVE.

A Changed Spirit in Berlin.

London, September 11.
The events on the Western Front are beginning to react in Germany, as anticipated. The Pan-Germans are again receding into the background and much space is given by the Press to utterances like those of Baron Burián and Count Czernin. Significant of the imminence of a peace offensive are the rumours of changes in the Government, such as that Dr. Solf will succeed Count Hertling, with Herr Escherger, the author of the Reichstag peace resolution of 1917 and the Socialist, Herr Scheidemann, as colleagues.

The British Press, commenting on the above evidences of a change of spirit in Berlin, emphasises that Germany must expect to be judged by deeds and not by words. There can be no peace while the outrageous Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest remain.

Austrian Emperor in the Background.

London, September 10.
A telegram from Vienna says the Austrian press, commenting on Count Czernin's remarkable article favouring arbitration and general disarmament, states that the article is inspired by Emperor Karl. Moreover, Count Czernin will soon be Premier or Foreign Secretary.

ACTIVITY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, September 11.
An Italian communique says:—In the Dosso Cassino region, northwards of Mollisimo, repeated attempted hostile attacks failed under our fire. The enemy suffered sensible losses. We carried out a raid in the Albano basin. Northward of Grappa and also on the Middle Piave there have been most active artillery and reconnoitring. We exploded a large enemy dump at Zagnatorta.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

Conservative and Roman Catholic.

London, September 9.
A message from the Hague says the new Dutch Cabinet is Conservative and Roman Catholic.

Some of its Members.

London, September 10.
A message from the Hague says the new Cabinet includes the ex-Premier, M. Heemskerk as Minister of Justice, and M. Van Kesselsteyn as Minister of Labour. In the interest of homogeneity of policy the Premier, assisted by a high official to be appointed later, will deal with questions affecting policy which do not require the direct decisions of the whole Cabinet.

INDIAN OFFICER'S INITIATIVE.

Award of Distinguished Conduct Medal.

London, September 11.
The Gazette announces that the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Havildar Kibben Singh, of the Hongkong-Singapore Garrison Artillery. When the officer of his section was wounded, he took his place and though subsequently slightly wounded himself performed the duties thoroughly capably. His cheerfulness and efficiency were a fine example and greatly contributed to the success of the action.

GONE TO GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

Amsterdam, September 11.
A Berlin message says that Admiral Scheer and the Naval War Staff have gone to stay permanently at the German Main Headquarters.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

London, September 11.
A Cairo message says the condition of the cotton-crop in Lower Egypt is 99 per cent. and Upper Egypt 102 per cent. of normal. Damage by cotton worm is practically nil, while the pink and common boll-worm attack is only moderate. The crop is promising well.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

London, Sept. 10.
The Admiralty reports: The Royal Air Force, co-operating with the Navy from 1st to 7th September, attacked submarine shelters and workshops at Bruges on four occasions and obtained direct hits. They also attacked Ostend docks and a coastal motor-boat depot at Blankenberge with good results. Large fires were started. Day bombers dropped fourteen tons of bombs. One machine has not returned. In air fighting ten hostile machines were brought down and nine driven down uncontrollable. Three British machines are missing.

GERMANY AND HER COLONIES.

London, Sept. 10.
Commenting on the Pan-German propaganda for a great German Empire in Central Africa, the "New York Times" says: "Knowing Germany's cruelties to the natives and her military exploitation of her colonies, knowing what a detestable neighbour and sower of sedition she is, knowing that her occupation of African ports and sea routes would be a permanent danger to peace, is the restoration of the German colonies likely to commend itself to the free world?"

GERMAN EVASION.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.
The German reply to the British publication of the names of German submarine Commanders confines itself to vague references to inaccuracies, the only specific inaccuracy mentioned being the wrong description of rank of some of the men. Otherwise the reply takes refuge behind the plea that nothing further can be said without revealing important secrets. It concludes with the usual warning against pessimism.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

Operations on the British Front.

London, Sept. 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy launched a second counter-attack against our new positions westward of Gouzeaucourt which was completely repulsed. Our line was advanced during the night southward of Havincourt. We also progressed north-eastward of Neuve Chapelle and westward and northward of Armentieres.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Except for local fighting at Epehy and Gouzeaucourt sectors, where we secured prisoners, there is nothing to report on the battle-front south of the Scarpe. On the Lys front we slightly progressed north-eastward of Neuve Chapelle and westward of Armentieres. Storms continue.

Pursuing the Enemy.

London, Sept. 10.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing today, says: The British front is now liquid in the literal sense. However we are pursuing the enemy across a fairly high rolling country in most places and, although the artificially flooded area south of the Scarpe and the southern fringes of the old Somme battle-field is so bad as to be largely impassable yet between these limits the going is still feasible if uncomfortably sloppy.

On the French Front.

London, Sept. 10.
A French communique states: East of Crozat Canal we captured Giberourt and advanced in the direction of Henancourt and Essegny-le-Grand. South of the Ailette we beat back two counter-attacks in the region of Nanteuil-la-Fosse. Enemy raids in Argonne and Voeges were repulsed.

A German Report.

London, Sept. 10.
A wireless German official message says: The enemy captured minor trench-sections northward of Mercken and north-eastward of Ypres. An enemy thrust against Gouzeaucourt and Epehy was repulsed. There is great artillerying between the Ailette and the Aisne, where violent and oft repeated enemy attacks broke down.

Our Brave Warriors Praised.

London, Sept. 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued a special Order of the Day to the troops in France: "A month has now passed since the British armies, after successfully withstanding all the enemy's attacks, once more took the offensive in their turn. In that short space of time, by a series of brilliant and skilfully executed actions, our troops have repeatedly defeated the same German armies whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last Spring. What happened on the British front happened also on the front of our Allies. Less than six months after the launching of the great German offensive, designed to cut the Allied front in two, the Allied armies are everywhere to-day advancing victoriously side by side over the same battle-fields whereon by the courage and steadfastness of their defence they broke the enemy's assault. Yet more has been done. Already we have pressed beyond the old battle-lines of 1917 and made a wide breach in the enemy's strongest defences. In this glorious accomplishment all ranks of all arms and services of the British armies in France have borne their part in a most worthy and honourable manner. The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in four weeks' fighting speaking for the magnitude of your effort and the magnificence of your achievement. My thanks are due to all ranks of the fighting forces for their indomitable spirit in defence and boldness in attack, to all Commanders and their staff officers under whose able direction such great results have been attained, and to all those whose unsparing labours behind the actual fighting line have contributed essentially to our common success. To have commanded this splendid army, which in a time of grave crisis has so nobly done its duty, fills me with pride. We have passed through many dark days together. Please God these never will return. The enemy has now spent his effort and I rely confidently on each one of you to turn to full advantage the opportunity which your skill, courage and resolution have created."

The Situation at Lens.

Paris, Sept. 10.
There are still 600 nests of machine guns hidden in Lens. The floods west of Cambrai are four feet deep and are hampering the tanks. Lens is now under fire by the French guns.

ENEMY PACIFIST UTTERANCES.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.
Baron Burián in a strongly pacifist speech to German journalists visiting Vienna contended that the belligerents' efforts to attain their respective war aims did not justify the huge sacrifices still necessary therefor. He suggested that the adversaries should provide an opportunity for a calm exchange of views. He believed some sort of direct and informative discussion was possible which would, in his view, be peace negotiations. He exhorted the pressmen to cultivate this view.

Writing in the "Neue Freie Presse" Count Czernin declares that the British are convinced that peace is impossible as long as Germany is unwilling to substitute arbitration for force. The League of Nations which the Entente statesmen contemplate is intended to ensure Entente predominance, therefore it is unacceptable. But as the idea of a League of Nations is ripening he concludes that declaring war as a political weapon must be combated.

RED TERRORISM IN RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 10.
A Russian wireless message announces a further thirty-five executions comprising White Guard officers, five of the late Tsar's ex-Ministers, including M. Khostoff and M. Protopopoff, and the priest Vostorgoff.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST.

London, Sept. 10.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was sunk on 8th Sept. as the result of a collision in the fog. There were no casualties.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 10.
The silver market is quiet.

FROM TUNGCHOW TO PEKING.

Opening of a Notable New Road.

The Peking correspondent of the N. Y. Daily News writing on Sept. 2, says:—

China has to learn most of her lessons in the hard school of experience. Recurring disasters had to be experienced before attention was drawn to the urgency for national conservatism and even yet the subject has not been dealt with in its larger aspect. Last autumn's floods in Chihli have resulted in consideration being given to the conservancy of the metropolitan province, but the most noteworthy contribution to the needs of Chihli is the construction of a modern macadamised highway from the ancient port of Tungchow to the capital itself, which it is hoped will in time form part of the road so long contemplated for connecting Tientsin and Peking.

In these two respects, improved conservancy and the new road, the calamity of last year may now be viewed as a blessing in disguise. It will be remembered that when the Red Cross had to devise means of relieving the suffering of the flood victims it was wisely decided to expend the available funds by employing the refugees upon the construction of this highway. The Chinese Government and the American Red Cross Society between them bore the cost of construction which amounted to \$200,000, each paying half. The old Imperial stone highway was torn up and a macadamised strip 15ft. wide with stone causeways on each side was relaid.

This work is now completed, and the formal inspection of the new road took place on Saturday afternoon when Mr. Heisung Hsiangling, director of Flood Relief in Chihli, accompanied by other Chinese officials and Mr. McMurray, American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Roger Greene, of the Rockefeller Foundation, and others travelled over the roadway in motor cars doing the 13 miles in a little more than half an hour. Speeches were made, in which satisfaction was expressed at the result of the joint efforts which provided such a practical roadway as one of the main approaches to the capital besides rendering useful help in their time of dire distress to the thousands of victims of last year's floods. The maintenance of the road will be undertaken by the authorities of the metropolitan district.

Pity the Operator.

In China, says the *Launceston Courier* of Tasmania, when the subscriber rings up exchange the operator may be expected to ask, "What number does the honourable son of the moon and stars desire?" "Hohi two three." Silence. Then the exchange resumes, "Will the honourable person graciously forgive the inadequacy of an insignificant service, and permit this humbled slave of the wire to inform him that the never-to-be sufficiently censured line is busy?" How we have misjudged the poor operator.

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GENERAL NEWS.

More Bonds En Route.

The third shipment of P2,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds to be made to the Philippine Islands during the last month left San Francisco for Manila recently states a cablegram to the Philippine National bank.

Hospitals on the Riviera.

Nice, France, August 7.—Extensive hospital arrangements for the use of American soldiers during the coming winter are being made in the French Riviera. The equipment provided for a total of 25,000 beds, of which 4,000 are at Cannes. Several large hotels at Nice will probably be taken over for hospital purposes.

A Great Traveller.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert, who has travelled extensively in Turkestan and whose writings thereon have added to our knowledge of that part of the world, is about to depart for Turkestan once more on behalf of the American Government. Chinese Turkestan and the adjacent territory is likely to come into the public eye much more than usual in the near future.

Proposed Chinese Bank.

A number of Overseas Chinese merchants are planning to establish an industrial bank in the Capital with branch offices in the provinces. A petition together with the prospectus which they have drawn up for their new enterprise has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the registration of the projected bank.

Lumber Ship Escapes U-Boat.

An Atlantic Port, August 9.—Officers of a lumber-laden steamer arriving here to-day reported that last Friday, while off Cape Hatteras, their vessel had been chased for half an hour by a German submarine. No shots were fired, and so far as they knew the U-boat discharged no torpedoes. The ship escaped by taking a zigzag course and putting on full steam.

Club for Negro Fighting Men.

A Sailors and Soldiers Club for coloured men of the army and navy was opened recently at 2338 Seventh Avenue, New York by the Social and Welfare Division of the National League for Women's service, of which Mrs. Henry G. Bennett is chairman. This is the first club for coloured men to be established in New York. A canteen at which food will be sold at almost cost will be operated in conjunction with the club.

Army Instructor Killed.

Camp Sherman, Ohio, O., August 9.—Capt. Becker, of the British Army, who has been assigned here as an instructor to the Eighty-fourth Division, was almost instantly killed to-day when the automobile in which he was riding went over an embankment near the 8.000 Greek artillery range. Four American officers in the automobile escaped without injury. Capt. Becker was the last male member of his family, all of the other men having been killed in the war.

Crops Sown in Corn.

Where wheat is uncertain, rye may well be sown in the standing corn. In time of war, with the uniform tendency toward decreased food production, of all war-rig nations, America should expect her peace time production of both wheat and rye. Bye and rye seeded together also make a splendid fall pasture for sheep and swine. Cowpeas, likewise sown in standing corn, in sections where this crop thrives, makes an exceedingly valuable pasture for sheep, lambs, and swine.

A Journalist's Death.

Mr. John A. Mitchell, editor of Jiji, the well-known American comic paper, died recently at his summer home at Bridgefield, Connecticut, following a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Mitchell was born in New York in 1855 and took up the profession of architecture in Boston in 1870. Six years later he went abroad and studied painting. He began the publication of Jiji in 1883. He was the author of numerous works, the most notable of which were "The House of Long" and "The House of Long". He was also a noted caricaturist and was one of the founders of the American Society of Illustrators.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prostrations in Shipyards.

Philadelphia, August 8 (by A. P.).—Intense heat coupled with a high percentage of humidity caused more than one hundred prostrations among the Hog Island shipyard workers, who are compelled to work under a broiling sun. About one-quarter of the cases were classified as serious. One thousand shipyard workers at the Pusey and Jones yard at Gloucester, N.J., stopped work because of the heat. It was the hottest day of the summer in Philadelphia, temperature reaching 96 at 1 p.m. One death and many prostrations were reported in the city.

A High Price.

Commenting on the Peking Government's paying \$18,000 to the Japanese Consul-General as an indemnity for the loss of life and property sustained by his nationals as a result of the shooting affair brought about by a mad Chinese policeman, injuring two Chinese girls and a Japanese, the Japan Chronicle says: "The price seems rather high, and in any case it can hardly be considered as making for Sino-Japanese friendship to demand compensation for an act which it was obviously out of the power of the Chinese Government to foresee. We do not recall that any compensation was demanded or paid when a crazy policeman shot at the Tsarevich."

Fewer Babies in Germany.

In a report on infant welfare in Germany during the war, prepared by the Intelligence Department of the Local Government Board, the most striking fact is the heavy fall in the number of births. The first three years of the war reduced by over 2,000,000 the number of babies who would have been born had peace prevailed. Some 40 per cent. fewer babies were born in 1918 than 1913. During 1915 and 1916 the infantile death rate was markedly reduced, but in this respect we in England are far ahead of Germany, our infantile death-rate being about 50 per cent. lower. In contrast to what prevails in the United Kingdom the infantile death-rate in German country districts is higher than in the towns.

Outing for 200 Wounded.

Two hundred wounded soldiers and sailors from the Columbia Base Hospital No. 1, Gunhill Road, The Bronx, New York, were taken on a cruise recently up the Hudson River as far as West Point aboard the steam yacht Surf, donated to the Mayor's Committee on National Defence for these outings, by Dr. John A. Harries, Special Deputy Police Commissioner. Three other trips will be made during the week. The convalescent men were taken to the dock at the foot of 79th Street, in ambulances of the Women's Motor Corps of America. The men were wheeled aboard the yacht and placed in reclining camp chairs on the deck. A number of the members of the women's canteen committee of the Mayor's Committee on Defence accompanied the soldiers, and provided delicacies for them. The Hawaiian Band was playing, "Over There" as the yacht steamed from the dock.

American Troops "Statens."

Amsterdam, August 6.—"Statens" is the pet name for American soldiers among the men in the German army, according to a letter written by Lieutenant Runk, who, as "chief-war correspondent," writes for German papers. Stories of individual deeds of bravery by Germans whose names, addresses, and occupations are given as tending to encourage local patriotism. As a letter to the Dusseldorf Nachrichten he tells of a skirmish between a patrol of men from that city with an American patrol, who by their "impudent audacity" had been giving the Germans much trouble. Both parties were hidden in shell craters, he says, and stalked each other for nineteen hours, with the result, according to the story, that three wounded American "Statens" were brought in. For their work their captors rewarded them with crosses.

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GROWTH OF AN
AMERICAN CITY.

Astonishing Progress.

Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., is a city that has grown so fast within the last ten years that it is scarcely recognisable by the old residents as the small village they knew in the '90s. Thousands of workmen pouring into the city every year have brought with them all the problems of a metropolitan city. The new residents came faster than homes could be built for them and soon Akron found itself with a real big city housing problem on its hands. A well-known writer who had heard of the marvelous growth of the city and came to see, facetiously wrote back to his publication that there was "standing room only."

Some idea of the vast scale on which the rubber industry is conducted in Akron, the rubber capital of the world, can be gained from a description of the Fire-

stone Tire & Rubber Company. Seventeen years ago the Firestone Company occupied a small building with only one-eighth of its area of floor space. To-day the plant has over 40 acres of floor space, and buildings now under construction will greatly increase this.

The company now has more than 1000 employees in its home office and factories and 1,500 at its branches and in the field. Facing the problem squarely, the rubber companies realised that if they were to keep their workmen happy at their jobs, it would be necessary to provide homes and clean, healthful living conditions. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company was one of the first to take a forward step in the movement. In one year the company opened up a large allotment of home sites for its employees, built a club-house, provided a welfare fund of \$1,000,000 and built a thoroughly equipped modern hospital and employment building.

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NOTICE.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS Term begins on MONDAY, September 16th, at 8.45 A.M. Entrance Examination on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 9 A.M.

Hongkong, September 11th 1918.

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SCHOOL will re-open on WEDNESDAY morning, September 18th.

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Hongkong, 11th September, 1918.

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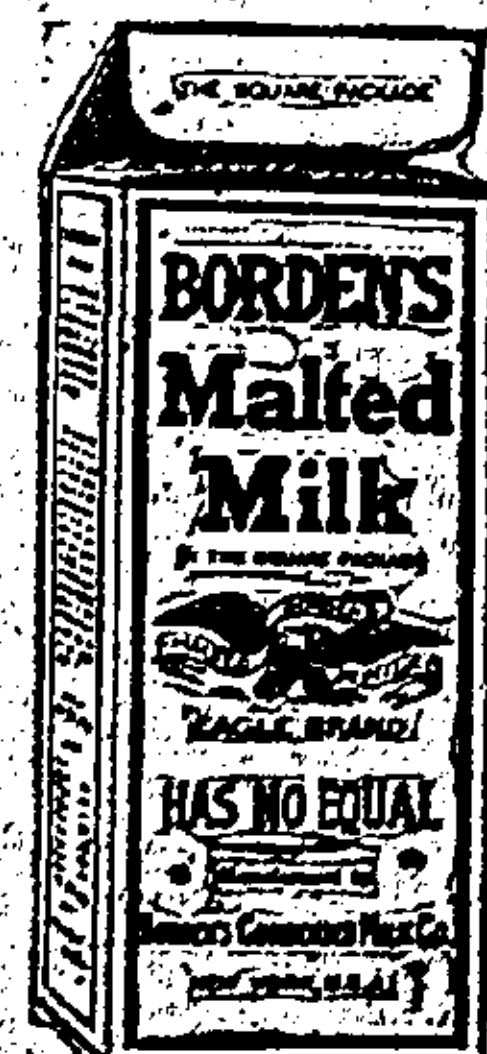
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

HONGKONG AND SIBERIA.

Readers of the *Telegraph* on Tuesday could not fail but be deeply interested in the report of a meeting of British medical men in Shanghai who recently met to consider the proposals which had been put forward that a British Red Cross unit should be formed for active work in Siberia. The question is one which affects very largely all the Allied people in the Far East, and though we have not heard of similar proposals having been made as regards Hongkong, we are sure that the thought must have struck many people that we in this Colony are in a capital position to render help in one way or another to the Allied soldiers fighting on the Siberian front. True we have many patriotic ladies working parties who are labouring with commendable speed in making surgical requirements and garments for soldiers, yet the time seems to have arrived when Hongkong can take a much more active part in the war, and from what we know of the great willingness of Hongkong people we assume that they will not let this opportunity slip by, provided the call comes. There has, of course, been some talk in connection with Hongkong sending relief in practical form to Siberia, but nothing of a definite character has been proposed so far as we know, and if there had there is no earthly reason why it should be kept dark. When all comes to all, without infringing the censorship regulations, we can safely say that there are numbers of wounded in this theatre of war who require all the succor which those close at hand can give them.

The suggestions which have been put forward in one form and another in Shanghai are very acceptable and show plainly that at very short notice the Northern Settlement would be able to organize a very efficient staff of hospital workers. Their services could either be utilised in Siberia or in Shanghai itself, where a certain number of beds could be placed at the disposal of the medical authorities on the Siberian front, who may require to send badly wounded soldiers to a place where they could receive closer attention than would perhaps be possible close to the fighting lines. In Hongkong we are very fortunate in having a body of well-trained nurses in the V.A.D. the activities of whom we touched upon on Tuesday, and, like Shanghai, we should find no difficulty in dealing with calls which were made upon us in regard to giving assistance to those soldiers wounded while fighting in Siberia. We feel sure that if some definite proposals were put forward that we in Hongkong should form a Red Cross Unit to send to Siberia, it would be well received by many who have long felt that they are not playing an active enough part. The opportunity is here presented, and, should a proposal similar to the one suggested be put before the Hongkong public, there is small doubt that a considerable number would avail themselves of it. For some time past the American and Japanese Red Cross have been working at high pressure in helping the sick and wounded in Siberia and though the troops engaged are not very large as far as numbers of fighting men go to-day, yet it is unfortunately too true that there will be a good deal of sickness, and more than that, there is the added burden in the form of the large numbers of refugees who will also require the ministrations of the Red Cross.

There would, of course, be many difficulties in the way of the organization of the unit suggested, but considering that we have in the Colony a trained body of nurses well qualified to undertake such work immediately if required, the task is not so formidable as it would at first glance appear. A considerable amount of money would be needed for the running of the organization, but the generosity of Hongkong people would see that this was forthcoming and there would thus be no lack of funds or materials. There is no doubt that many people in the Colony would welcome some scheme by which active help could be rendered. There would be no lack of volunteers to assist in such a good work. A large number of hospital workers will be needed shortly, and it would be satisfactory to see some definite proposals laid down for organizing the Colony's resources so that if our help is required we shall be ready to take the work in hand.

A Public Service.

Dr. Smalley, when he caused a Chinese comrade to be taken before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of selling meat which was bad, performed a public service, and if only many other Europeans who are continually experiencing the same kind of thing would take similar steps, it might be found in a little while that Chinese provision dealers would wake up to the fact that they cannot foist their bad goods on to Europeans. The defendant in this case admitted that he had purchased the goods second-hand from another comrade, but apparently he had not taken the trouble to examine what he had bought to see if they were fit for consumption. That would be altogether against his creed. What these gangs do is to buy up old goods as cheap as they can and then sell them as fresh commodities to their European patrons. As happens very often, these goods are found to be bad, but endless trouble occurs when the vendor is asked to exchange them. It is not sufficient to send the "boy" back with them; the retailer must see the European. Of course, a European is unlikely to walk down the street carrying a tin of bad meat, and the wily comrade knows it, and that's where he scores. Moreover he strongly resents that the article should be crossed off "the book" at the month-end, and makes such a lot of trouble that he generally gains his end.

Other Tricks.

The case before the Magistrate yesterday is only one of hundreds of others. Almost every comrade in the Colony sells articles of food which are not fit to eat and also sells goods which purport to be what they are not. It was not very long ago that we were in a comrade's shop and saw his "fokis" filling bottles with pepper and putting on labels bearing the name of well-known British manufacturers. We presume that the bottles were filled with common pepper and passed off as the product of this British manufacturer, selling at 40 or 50 cents, the real value being about 10 cents. There is no doubt that a little investigation into the tricks of the Hongkong comrade would unearth many unlawful practices. A little more supervision might also be exercised over the Chinese retailers of butchers' meat. It is common for the Hongkong housewife to have meat delivered which is well "on the turn" and if it is sent back the vendor considers it an absolute affront. As we have remarked before, the best way in which these people can be taught to sell goods fit to eat, is to summon them. If a few fines are inflicted they will learn that it is not worth their while to try any further trickery.

Hongkong Nuisances.

There are many nuisances rampant in Hongkong, but among the worst is the disposing of rubbish by throwing it into the streets from verandahs. It is high time the Sanitary Authorities took measures to prevent this sort of thing continuing. It is very disgusting and disagreeable, when walking along a street, unexpectedly to get some rubbish dumped on one's head. In some cases not only ordinary rubbish, but unwholesome food-stuff and the like are hurled into the streets. This method of disposal tends to keep the streets in a dirty condition, despite the efforts of the Sanitary Authorities to keep them clean. It should be thoroughly impressed on the minds of the Chinese that this sort of thing cannot be tolerated. They should be compelled to have a proper dustbin in which to keep their refuse, till the dust-cart comes along and carries it away. Another common nuisance is the piling up of heaps of rubbish and garbage on the verandahs by Chinese folk, who should be reminded that it is in their own interests that these practices should be abandoned. There are other nuisances of a nature too disgusting to specify, which should also be suppressed, for by their perpetration it is no wonder that diseases are common in the Colony, especially among the Chinese community.

DAY BY DAY.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE CAN BEAR VERY MUCH AND IS VERY JOYFUL IN THE MIST OF ADVERSITY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 53rd birthday of General Sir W. R. Birdwood.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11.7/16d.

For House-breaking or Work?

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with being in possession of house-breaking implements. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. A Chinese detective said that at 4 a.m. he was on duty at Queen's Road when he saw the defendant coming. He suspected the defendant and questioned him, and also searched him, when he found the pick in his pocket. He was brought up to the Station and on being searched the chisel was found in his sock, tied by a garter. He (the defendant) said that he was instruments which he used in his work. His Worship remanded defendant in police custody so as to enable him to find his employer.

A Chinese Girl Charged.

A Chinese girl was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, with obtaining a quantity of stationery, valued at \$80, by false pretences. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. The defendant posed as the sister of a certain Mr. Wong Siu-wai in a Chinese firm. On various dates she went to a stationer's shop in Queen's Road and told them she was the sister of a certain Chinese gentleman. As the shop people knew this man very well, they gave her the stationery she wanted. On a certain day she went to get some more stationery, but the shop people got suspicious, made inquiries and found that she was not a sister of Mr. Wong Siu-wai. Defendant pleaded not guilty. His Worship remanded her in Police custody till to-morrow afternoon.

A Bundle of Twine.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of twine. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. A Chinese constable said that he was in Hollywood Road when he saw the defendant carrying a bundle. Witness stopped him, and asked him what it contained. Defendant replied that it was nothing, and afterwards witness asked him to open the bundle. Defendant then confessed it contained twine, and when asked where it came from he replied that he bought it in Lascar Row and afterwards denied it. The defendant then told the detective that he got the twine from a man whom he could not get at present. Defendant said that he was a kind of traveller and that he brought the twine down from Canton. His Worship was, however, not satisfied with this explanation and imposed a fine of \$3, or one week's hard labour.

Snatching Coconuts.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching tin coconuts from another Chinese. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted and said that as the complainant was walking along Connaught Road Central carrying two baskets of coconuts, defendant and several others, who were not arrested, came from behind, and stole the tin coconuts. Complainant and his master lodged a complaint with the Police. A detective was despatched to go along with the complainant, as a result of which the defendant was arrested. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that he was a fook in a fruit stall at the Central market, and he was carrying the coconuts when about ten of them were snatched from the basket by several men. Defendant was among those who snatched the coconuts. A coconut was also thrown at him, which hit his back and another was thrown into the sea. Defendant said that he did not snatch, but was given a coconut by one of the snatchers who he saw snatching the coconuts, and he ate it. His Worship said that he was guilty of receiving stolen property and he would fine him \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

LETTERS FROM

ROBBIE: II.

To his Nephew in France.

Hongkong, 12th Sept, 1918.
Dear Allick,

Aye, there's no doubt but that it's the hard times you've been through of late but the blue-eyed Boche didn't get along the Bois de Boulogne after a. How d'ye like me French—that's only to pass the Censor—not that he would let on to anybody outside, at least he's no supposed to. No, he dares not, for I'm led to believe that they're sworn in afore they get the job, but at the same time, mind ye, that doesn't prevent them being sworn at when they do their work over conscientiously. That's by the way however, just shows ye the effect of this awful war. But as I was sayin' the Huns are now fair daisy trying to keep facing westward and walking back at the same time. Your Uncle Jim once did the same thing trying to get into a football match, but it didn't work. But, aye, set a stout heart to a stay brass and mind, that once over the brow o' the hill the thorns are fewer.

There's plenty o' folks that don't know Darwin from a car-buretor, yet by the process of evolution are being squeezed along a' the time. We had a sample o' this sort of thing at the V. R. O. annual meeting last week. You would see the Club's report I sent ye. Well that's as much ye'll ever see this year for it appears that when the newspaper reporters by the process of infiltration, so to speak, got inside the building they were told that it was only a business meeting and that it wasn't necessary that it should be reported. I never heard that this decision was the result of the open vote of the meeting, but that's by the way and like Hongkong anyway. As it happened, the members of the Club that were away bawling had to depend on hearsay to get the result of the meeting, but, as I always say, ye get a fuller report from that source anyway and more exciting at times. Between ourselves, this sort o' thing's no' good enough. We canna be expected to fight this spirit here as well as in France. A wee bird whispered to me the next morning that most of the business of the secret session was on the question o' an eight hour day for the Bar. Well that was good business anyway—for the other Clubs and Hotels—and it is now understood that the more Pyris-like everybody's drink looks, the better the Committee will be pleased. Mind ye, I never could see what recreation there was in lifting one's elbow too often and as you know I've no time myself for the man whose face is always hanging on the rim of a tumbler. Enough's a plenty, as Andra Jamieson said when he buried his second wife. But at the same time I'm surprised they didn't go further when they were at it and provide accommodation for snobs or make arrangements with the Police Reserve to see the members home at a respectable hour. With a little encouragement, this sort o' grandmotherly interference, will soon see the Legislative Council sitting in secret and cause the newspapers a great inconvenience for the want of news.

I tell ye before about the chap getting a snake sent him through the post. Well, it was sent as a joke, but the police got the prize idiot that passes his time with reptiles instead of studying his correspondence in school lessons. Well I only hope that none o' mine will ever live to have their sense of humor so strongly developed. I have never heard tell o' any prosecution yet, but what I'd like to know is in what light does the Postmaster look on the affair. Suppose the postman had dropped the parcel on the street and it had burst open. What an awkward matter there would have been; the postman would have been running yet and have upset the whole delivery system. Goodness knows we have enough live stock o' one kind and another here without the extra risk o' getting them by post.

There's been a lot o' talk here this week about nurses being wanted for Siberia and there's been a lot o' cheap encoers for the V.A.D. ladies. Them that's in the know knows perfectly well that the ladies that's been trained here for that sort o' work hasn't just been wasting their time for the sake o' collecting a wheen medals and certificates and if the Government had a grain o' sense it would, in fairness to the ladies, make some statement on the subject and stop a lot o' gabblers that's running round wi' their cut-out open most of the time. There's nothing to hide about the Siberian business anyway, for a' the Northern papers have had scores on it for weeks past. What I say is that if the ladies are being kept here it's only fair to tell them the public should know, and if they don't go in a tit for tat, I wouldn't be surprised if some o' them didn't pack up soon and get on with the job nearer the base so to speak.

CHINESE POLITICS.

Another Southern Manifesto.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau writes as follows:—
Shum Chun-hsun and Luk Wing-ting, two of the seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government, did not congratulate the election of Hsu Shih-chang, as the militarists and their organs have reported. They are not negotiating separately with Hsu Shih-chang or Feng Kuo-chang, as the Constitutionalists are fighting for the republican principle and the observance of law and order, and not for the selfish interests of a clique and a few persons, like the North. Moreover, the terms of peace will have to be approved by the National Assembly now in session in Canton. It is also wrong to infer that the present struggle is wholly one between the North and the South. The majority of the members of the National Assembly now in Canton, the first one properly elected by a united China, are Northerners; and both the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate are Northerners. Since the co-operation of all leaders and the reorganization of the Military Government, not one or two leaders, but the Administrative Council of Seven Directors, with the approval of the National Assembly, may conclude peace. Mr. Shum and General Luk have again and again declared their support for constitutionalism and their active part in the Military Government is clear evidence of their sincerity towards the Provisional Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

While it is perfectly legitimate for one to have a special publicity agency to promote its interests and let its views be known to others, it is unjust to the large reading public and hurts one's own case when only desperate attempts are made to create rumours intended to cause dissension in the opposite camp and arouse international bad feelings. The recent reports that the South-West would take the Canton Customs forcibly and that some of the Constitutional leaders are discussing separate peace are all nothing but malicious acts of a certain news agency, whose presence is tolerated and even patronised simply in the hope that open intercourse may remove misrepresentation.

Remanded.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning with being in unlawful possession of some jewellery valued at \$27 and with receiving property knowing the same to have been stolen. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. His Worship remanded the case till Monday afternoon. In connection with the same case, another Chinese was charged with stealing the jewellery. His Worship also remanded this case till Monday afternoon.

At the fashionable holiday resort of Hot Springs, South Carolina, is an internment camp of 2,800 Germans, mainly officers and men of the ocean liners that were lying idle on the Hoboken side of New York Harbour for nearly three years. They are described as "a staid lot" and most of them divide their time between technical marine subjects and the Spanish language. Why Spanish is so popular among them is not certainly known, but the general theory is that they are preparing themselves for a commercial campaign in Central and South America after the war. According to the Southern press, an attempt is being made to secure from the Berlin Government a recognition of the German submarine as a legitimate means of transport for German goods to the United States.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Amid the many menacing perils that threaten his throne the new Sultan of Turkey can find consolation for all Moslem disasters by contemplating the "Shining Stone". In the Mosque of St. Sophia. This is a slab of translucent marble, brought from Persia, which has been fixed to the western side of the gallery. It emits rays of dazzling brilliancy during periods of Turkish prosperity or of religious triumphs for Islam, but becomes black and opaque, however cloudless the skies, whenever some calamity is about to befall the Ottoman Empire or the faith. It has not hitherto been darkened during the present war though the Sultan's armies have so frequently been defeated and the power of Islam seemed to suffer eclipse. Thus the mystic stone, ever shining, proves to believing Moslems that, however fate may frown, the real victory remains with them.

Most public men contrive to bear in silence the annoyance inflicted by anonymous correspondents, and Mr. Lloyd George's recent outburst on the subject is a striking exception to the general rule. The late Dr. Joseph Parker invariably alleged that he never read anonymous letters directed to him, even though they might be signed "A Well-wisher," "An Ardent Admirer," or even "A Seel-holder." He made one exception, however, when, after a particularly venomous onslaught on him by a newspaper, a member of the Church of England was induced thereby to visit the City Temple and subsequently to send the pastor an anonymous letter of thanks, and a Bank of England note for £100. Dr. Parker told the story to his congregation on the Sunday following, and invited those present to pray that the newspaper might continue its attacks and the Church of England gentlemen keep on responding.

One of the romances of the war is the career of Sir John Monash, recently promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and placed in command of a British army corps in France. He is both the first Australian and the first Jew to hold so high a rank. General Monash was born in Melbourne in 1865. After graduating as a B.A. at Melbourne University, he took up civil engineering, and won the highest honours. Next he studied law, and obtained the degree of LL.B. The firm he established became one of the leading firms of its kind in Australia, building many roads, bridges, railways, and water supply systems. Quite early on he became interested in military matters and joined the Victoria State Militia, eventually becoming major. In 1901, under the Commonwealth Government, he was made lieutenant colonel in the newly created National Defence Corps. When war broke out he was appointed chief censor, having a good knowledge of French and German in addition to his other acquirements, but only for a few months, as he was eager for a fighting job. In Gallipoli he commanded an Australian regiment. He was thrice mentioned in despatches and made a C.B. Monash Valley, in the peninsula, was named after him by his men. Eventually he commanded an Australian division as brigadier general at Ypres and Messines. For his services he was knighted.

At the fashionable holiday resort of Hot Springs, South Carolina, is an internment camp of 2,800 Germans, mainly officers and men of the ocean liners that were lying idle on the Hoboken side of New York Harbour for nearly three years. They are described as "a staid lot" and most of them divide their time between technical marine subjects and the Spanish language. Why Spanish is so popular among them is not certainly known, but the general theory is that they are preparing themselves for a commercial campaign in Central and South America after the war. According to the Southern press, an attempt is being made to secure from the Berlin Government a recognition of the German submarine as a legitimate means of transport for German goods to the United States.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

Story of a Promise of Employment.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. S. D. C. Wolfe this morning with obtaining the sum of \$40 from two Chinese by false pretences.

Inspector MacDonald stated that another man was implicated in the case but he had absconded. The complainants, who were farmers from the country, met the absconded defendant who invited them to follow him to Hongkong with the assurance that he would get them employment at the remuneration of at least \$2 a day. Defendant also requested complainants to bring all available money with them. When they reached Hongkong on the 7th inst. they stayed in a boarding house in Des Voeux Road and on the 8th inst. the absconded defendant introduced them to the defendant, who, in a conversation, said that he would find employment for them outside of the Colony. The defendant asked the complainants to give him \$40 to provide three passage tickets and he would contribute the balance. They were taken to a solitary place in the Central district on the 10th inst. by the defendant, when the \$40 was delivered. On the following day, after consideration of the matter, complainants changed their minds and went to the defendant's boarding house, demanding the \$40 back. The defendant had only \$3 and with the proceeds of pawning a watch and some clothing he was able to return \$8.40 to complainants who refused acceptance. On the way back to the boarding house, the defendant eluded the complainants a struggle but was pursued and eventually arrested by a Chinese constable.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded not guilty on his client's behalf and applied for a short remand, suggesting \$100 as bail. He said his client was a boarding house runner.

Inspector MacDonald said that bail should be fixed at \$500.

Mr. d'Almeida said it appeared that complainants at first agreed to travel abroad but later changed their minds. The case was more in the nature of a civil claim.

His Worship said that the charge was not actually of false pretences, as the case involved a trick. The case was adjourned until Saturday, bail being fixed at \$200.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

Hon. Mr. Severn to Administer the Government.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued today contains the following notification:—

"It is hereby notified that, His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, having left the Colony, the prescribed Oaths of Office were this day administered by His Honour the Chief Justice, in the presence of the Executive Council to the Honourable Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that the Honourable Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission given at the Court at St. James's on the fourteenth day of October, 1903."

The following appointments made by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government are also notified:—

Mr. Arthur George Marchison Fletcher to act as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball to act as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Council.

Mr. Philip Perrier John Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as his Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties.

The Honourable Mr. Arthur George Marchison Fletcher to act as Chairman and the Honourable Mr. Alexander MacDonald Thomson to be a Member of the Licensing Board.

Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball to act as Clerk to the General Military Service Tribunal.

U. S. RED CROSS.

Interesting Address by Mrs. Taggart.

An address was given yesterday by Mrs. J. H. Taggart at the American Red Cross Work Rooms at the American Consulate. Mrs. Taggart has just returned from the United States, where she had opportunities of witnessing the great Red Cross work going on there, and what she had to tell the members assembled was most interesting.

Mrs. Sarah Gosler, the head of the Hongkong Chapter, introduced the speaker.

Mrs. Taggart said: A great net of mercy is being drawn through an ocean of unspeakable pain, while someone gives his life for you. What are you doing and giving? Oh! if you really knew how much your help was needed.

Every woman in America is working, working, working, and the cry is that doing your bit is not enough. You must do your bit and your best. Of course, we are a small chapter here, but you know the old saying "Little drops of water and little grains of sand," etc., so every little bit that you do helps; but we must do more. True, the climate is not so good out here for working as it is at home, but what about the "Boys" in the trenches, boiling hot and freezing cold, in thick slush and mud, and every other bad condition that one could imagine? And they have no choice. They must stay there until they get a little let-up in fighting, or perhaps get killed. God help them! So we must do and give more. The American spirit out here I am sure is just as keen as it is at home, but we don't appreciate how bad it is, because we are not in daily contact with same. I was in the Red Cross parade for the Third Liberty Loan. Forty thousand women walked, all dressed in their Red Cross uniform, and what a sight it was! One could see many men and women standing on the street looking on, and wiping the tears from their eyes. Every one of the forty thousand women was doing her bit. They feel that they want to vote, and many of them have got it; it is up them now to "go fifty-fifty" with the men, and in many cases they are doing more.

I had the pleasure of being a guest of Major-General Liggett's wife at the Red Cross recital given by Madame Shuman Hanks at Camp Freeman, Palo Alto. It was a most wonderful sight. Fifty thousand soldiers sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with her, and of the thousands of civilians that were there, not many sang because they were too busy swallowing lumps in their throats. It was so impressive.

I am pleased to say that one does not find many shirkers, but when they are found, they deal with them. They give them warning to come and work, and if they don't report, they have their names down, and after the war some will find themselves in print, and they won't be proud to read what Uncle Sam thinks of them. Their names will be blacker than ink, and I can assure you they will be known whether they are in New York or Hongkong, San Francisco or Japan. They cannot escape.

Another thing which impressed me about the women was that it was absolutely impossible to get a four for bridge. The women will not play cards or games in the day time. They feel that every minute they have must be spent at the Red Cross rooms or some canteen. If a woman who is living out of town is in shopping, and has an hour or two to wait for her train, she goes to the nearest Red Cross rooms and works during that time.

The work rooms are really pictures, so perfectly equipped and spotlessly clean. No one is allowed in the work rooms unless she is in Red Cross uniform, and the Commanders and Captains are responsible for the perfect condition of all work rooms. The Bandage Department is the most important, particularly because it is so important to have everything very hygienic. One of the very great things that is very pleasing is the harmony between the workers, and that is why the Red Cross is doing so beautifully. Many pay substitutes to do their work. That is not enough. Every one is expected to work for herself whether she has a substitute or not. The "Boy" in the trenches cannot pay a substitute, and can't we do our bit, too? There is no substitute for freedom.

The American Red Cross is the largest and most efficient organization for the relief of suffering that the world has ever seen. It is made up almost entirely of

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR FOOD

by watching your digestive powers

To make the most of food it is important to get full benefit from everything that you eat. If your blood is pure and abundant, your digestion will be good, and all the nourishment in your food will be absorbed. A poor appetite, indigestion, pain after eating, and general weakness, mean that your blood is failing to do its proper work. You need more blood.

The great benefit derived from Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people results from their extraordinary powers of blood making. When they are taken after meals for a short time, new, rich, red blood courses through the veins, overcoming all impurities, and enabling the system to derive nourishment from the food eaten, with the result that all parts of the system derive benefit.

Start to-day to strengthen your digestion by obtaining a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any chemist, or direct, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Es-chuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case of enteric and one non-fatal occurrence of purpural fever, both sufferers being Chinese.

volunteer workers, the higher executives being without exception men accustomed to large affairs, who are giving their services without pay. It is supported entirely by membership fees and by voluntary contributions.

It is to-day bringing relief to suffering humanity both military and civil in every war-torn Allied country. It plans to help in the work of restoration throughout the world. It feeds and clothes entire populations in time of this great calamity. It is here to help your soldier boys in their time of need, and now is the time they need you. In its thousands of workers, its tremendous stores, smooth running, and transportation facilities, it is a perfect example of American genius for organisation, of America's generosity, and of America's will to win the war. Congress authorised it. President Wilson heads it. The War Department audits its accounts. Your Army, your Navy, and your Allies enthusiastically endorse it. Twenty-two million Americans have joined it. Every cent of every dollar received for the Red Cross War Fund goes for war relief. The interest which accrues from the banking of funds is made entirely available for war relief, \$1.02 for every \$1 contributed.

The appropriation from March 1st, 1918, to June, 1918, for Relief Work for France was \$30,936,103; Relief Work for the British Isles \$3,078,875; Relief Work for Russia \$1,243,745; Relief Work for Italy \$3,588,826; Relief Work for Rumania \$2,676,368; Relief Work for Armenia and Syria \$2,200,000; Relief Work for Serbia \$875,180; Relief Work for Canada \$500,000; Relief Work for the American Red Cross Prisoners in Germany \$243,304; Red Cross in Switzerland \$29,800; for the Relief Work of Belgium \$2,086,131; Relief Work for United States of America \$3,589,899; so you can all see what the American Red Cross is doing at home, and that everyone of you here is just as important as all those at home. Each and everyone of you is expected to help out in this terrible tragedy. Many of the boys have no mothers, have no sisters, and no women folk of any kind, so there is a big responsibility on everyone of us to help out these lonely boys in this terrible time of war, and I know we will all do it.

I would like to tell you something about Canteen work, but as I have taken so much of your time this morning, we will talk about that another time. The uniform I am wearing this morning is the one worn by all the Red Cross workers in America, and I hope you will all supply yourselves with one as soon as you can conveniently. I thank you very much for your kind attention.

At the close Mrs. Taggart was warmly thanked for her discourse.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it--adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

PATENT ROOFINGS.

"A-B-C" BRAND AND "PAGODA" BRAND

WATERPROOF WEATHERPROOF GUARANTEED.

SAMPLES & ESTIMATES FROM

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

11A, Chater Road. Phone 1500.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Pirate Evil.

Owing to the abundance of pirates along the North and West Rivers, the wood-fuel junks have stopped running and the Government has been asked to despatch gunboats as convoys. The wood fuel at present in stock in the city is only sufficient for 10 days' consumption.

Hunting the Robbers.

Wong Chee-sing, the Commander who has been ordered to attack the bandits in Ku Tao Shan, reports that the bandits, after their dens were destroyed, fled to Tai Lung Hill in Tai Shan district, and he is now proceeding there with the intention of capturing them all.

To Resume Office.

Lau Chee-luk, the Defence Commissioner of Chiuchow and Swatow, has been ordered to resume office. He is said to have gone to Hongkong, along with a few hundred soldiers in civil dress, for Swatow, while the smugglers will be conveyed by a gunboat.

New Police Force.

A body of guards, about 100 strong, has been formed by the Superintendent of Police, for the protection of the Military Government, and is under training.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

TO STOP ADVERTISING IS TO SHOW THE WHITE FLAG

Advertising is Ammunition and the Big Gun is the DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SPORTING GUNS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

2 12-bore Midland Gun Co's Double Barrel Hammerless Guns (with leather case.)

2 16-bore Midland Gun Co's Double Barrel Hammerless Guns (with leather case.)

2 20-bore Stevens' Double Barrel Hammerless Guns.

9 16-bore Stevens' Double Barrel Hammerless Guns.

1 12-bore Barker's Double Barrel Hammerless Gun.

1 Greener 310 Rifle suitable for game or target, fitted with peep and vernier sights.

N.B. With two exceptions the above are brand new.

On view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

CGNSULADO DE PORTUGAL EM HONGKONG.

AVISO.

Cumprindo ao abaixo-assinado fazer uma comunicacao a Comunidade Portuguesa, nesta colonia, e por este convocada uma reuniao da mesma comunidade no Club Lusitano, na terca-feira, 16 do corrente, as 6 P.M.

afim de se fazer a dita comunicacao.

Pede-se a comparencia de todos.

O CONSUL.

Eduardo V. M. R. de Sousa.

Hongkong, 12 de Setembro de 1918.

Sleep in Comfort.

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy Sleeping Suits.

We have now a large and varied stock in light weight Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Zephyr "Aertex" Cellular etc., at prices ranging from \$2.25 per Suit.



MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

Glyn's Hand made Hats

Old English make

NEW STRAWS "LIGHTWEIGHT"

and fitted with the famous Bon-Ton fitting. The acme of Comfort.

SEE WINDOW

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN STANDARD PRICE RECORDS. —NO OTHERS OFFER SUCH GREAT ARTISTES AT THE PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

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D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S.

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



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TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Key West	17th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also information of trips and descriptive literature apply to—

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Room 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Room 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kitano Maru T. 15,930	TUES., 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,520	MON., 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	FRI., 13th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Nagato Maru T. 9,090	MONDAY, 16th Sept.
	*Hwah-wu T. 8,500	SATURDAY, 18th Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, CAIRO, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

MELBOURNE VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, CAIRO, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, CAIRO, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1 Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. 2 Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sava Maru," "Kashima Maru" & "Katori Maru," each of over 50,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

Kashima Maru THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila &/or Hongkong.

For further information apply to

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIRYO MARU	25,000	22nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	6th November.
KITO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
KING'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 21st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIP-ING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	13th Aug. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Singang	14th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	15th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Sept. 11, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijuanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	Java
Tjiuwong	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	Macassar
Tjimanook	Chingwantao	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... SUN., 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Sat., 14th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 15th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 20th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "WITING" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

HAPROPH LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Lohsan, Tientsin and Lahad Dair.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wanchow and Changhai.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports, with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Haneda Shipbuilding Yard.
The scheme to establish a shipbuilding company under the style of the Haneda Shipbuilding Yard, with Mr. R. Negishi for the Chairman of the Founders' Committee, was favourably put forward, and the founders' meeting was held on the 10th inst. The new Company is to be capitalised at ¥1,500,000.Asahi Shipbuilding Yard.
The Asahi Shipbuilding Yard has a scheme under which to construct a new dock capable of admitting steamers of 10,000 tons class. In consequence, the original plan to increase the present capital to ¥3,000,000 will be altered and the capital will be increased at a bound to ¥5,000,000.

Japanese Shipbuilders' League and Construction of Concrete Vessels.

The U. S. Shipping Control Board recently made inquiries of the Japanese Shipbuilders' League interested in the exchange of Japanese vessels for U. S. iron as to the construction of concrete vessels for the U. S. Government. The shipbuilders in the Kwansai District met on the 9th inst. to consider the proposal and decided to define their attitude after being fully informed of the particulars such as the type of vessels, etc.

New York-Chile Service Under Weigh.

It is reported that the U. S. Government has under weigh the inauguration of the New York-Chile regular service under the supervision of the Shipping Control Board. The new scheme, the Board hopes to shorten the days required for a single trip to 18 days from 27 days, as the case has usually been in the past. In case of the new service yielding satisfactory returns, the Board intends to open two more regular lines to the eastern and western coast of South America.

Increased Passage Rates.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific Company have been advised that an increase of approximately 100 dollars gold has been authorised on through tickets to Europe. The former rate from Manila was \$375 on the Asia and Russia and \$325 in the intermediate steamers. This has been increased to \$475 and \$420. The Pacific Mails advised that the rate from San Francisco to Europe has been increased from \$125 to \$225 which adding \$250 for the ocean voyage across the Pacific, brings it up to the same figures. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha have received no advice regarding the matter.

O. S. K. versus Dutch K. P. M.
We the "Manchuria Daily News" reported on the 8th inst. how a competition was being waged between the O. S. K. and the K. P. M. on their South Sea lines and how the latter proposed a compromise. The Manager of the Singapore Branch of the Dutch shipping firm who came all the way to Osaka met the representative of the O. S. K. Management and explained the folly of continuing the unnecessary rate war. The Manager proposed that (1) the O. S. K. should open some other new service than the one in question and that (2) the O. S. K. steamer on the line under notice, if it was to be continued, should discontinue their calls at certain ports. The O. S. K. Management is said to have flatly refused the above proposals. It is added that the subject of the freight tariff was not touched at all at the interview.

Proposed Dock Extension at London.

In view of the necessity for providing further accommodation for Canadian produce near the city of London at an early date, the Port of London Authority has adopted for execution after the war an extension scheme of considerable importance at the Surrey Commercial Docks. It is proposed that the South Dock, which adjoins the Greenland Dock of that system, and which has an existing water area of some six acres, shall be enlarged and deepened, so as to offer a total of about 16½ acres with a depth of 29 feet. Additional quay space to be provided will bring the total up to 4,929 lineal feet and 195,300 square feet of single storey sheds will be erected. A passage 80 feet wide is to give access from the Greenland Dock, and vessels up to 450 feet in length, entering from the river by the Greenland Dock entrance, will be able to use any part of the South Dock. An incidental advantage of the extension will be to provide direct access to the Surrey Canal from the South Dock.

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Two Sizes

Perfectos
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The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology. A course of 50 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January, March) 1919 at 8.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurer.
H. K. LAM, Secretary.
H. K. LAM, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Limited No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Tuesday the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.
Dated the 7th day of Sept. 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mr. H. A. CASTRO having been appointed Manager of our business at Hongkong, he is authorised to sign our firm name per procuration.

E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.
Hongkong 9th September, 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



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POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with
Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918 Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of manufactured tobacco not
exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except of rum, brandy
and gin) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
15/6d and 15/1d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Office except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the ad-
dresses of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressees.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Nagasaki—13th Sept., 10 a.m.
Swatow—13th Sept., 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands—13th Sept., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—13th Sept.,
5 p.m.

Saigon—13th Sept., 5 p.m.
SATURDAY, 14th September.
Shanghai and North China—14th Sept.,
11 a.m.

Cebu and Davao—14th Sept., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—14th Sept., 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—14th Sept.,
3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th September.
Tientsin—15th Sept., 9 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung—15th Sept., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—15th Sept.,
9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 17th September.
Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand—
17th Sept., Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,
Egypt & Europe via Suez—
18th Sept., Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 19th September.
Philippine Islands & Keelung—
19th Sept., Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America and Europe via
San Francisco—19th Sept., Re-
gistration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

MONDAY, 23rd September.
Fall River, United States, Canada,
United States, Central and South
America & Europe via New York—
23rd Sept., Registration 11.45
a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 12th. 11h. 35m.—No return
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has increased slightly to moderately at
all stations reporting. It is relatively low
over the China Sea. A moderate anti-
cyclone is central to the north of the
Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st 80.32 inches
against an average of 69.92 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap, Root	N.E. winds, moderate to fine.
2. Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Sept. 12, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vostock	6a	29.99	68	42	nw	4b
Nemuro	5a	29.57	75	n	4b	
Hakodate	5a	29.59	75	n	4b	
Tokio	5a	29.72	75	n	4b	
Kobe	5a	29.73	75	n	4b	
Kyushu	5a	29.73	75	n	4b	
Yokohama	5a	29.73	75	n	4b	
Manila	5a	29.74	80	66	nw	4b
Swatow	5a	29.76	72	75	w	2b
Taihu	5a	29.57	75	n	4b	
Taiwan	5a	29.59	75	n	4b	
Kashan	5a	29.72	75	n	4b	
Peking	5a	29.73	75	n	4b	
Shanghai	5a	29.73	75	n	4b	
Harbin	5a	29.73	75	n	4b	
Amoy	5a	29.74	80	66	nw	4b
Gap Root	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Macao	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Wuchow	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Hankow	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Shanghai	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Amoy	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Swatow	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Taihu	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Taiwan	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Kashan	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Peking	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
Shanghai	5a	29.73	79	73	n	2b
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